

VOL XXVII.

SILVER'S DAY COMETH

The Sherman Law Notes May Have to Be Redeemed in Silver.

SPRINGER HAS THE NEWS STRAIGHT

He Says That the President Threatens an Extra Session.

MR. CLEVELAND IS GREATLY WORRIED

Representative Wilson Favors an Extra Session, but Mr. Wilson Was Defeated Last Fall—Cuckoos A Raid of Sibley.

Washington, January 10.—(Special.)—The president told Mr. Springer today that unless the congress passes a financial bill, he intended to call an extra session of the congress immediately after March 4th. If Mr. Cleveland was serious in it, there will be an extra session, for there seems no probability of this congress passing a financial bill.

Bonds and Free Coinage.
The house continued with appropriation bills today, passing several of them without opposition. No further effort at doing anything on the currency question will be made until next week. The house is so badly divided and there are so many opposing factions that it does not seem possible to do anything. The silver men are trying to arrange a bill providing for a bond issue to take up the greenbacks and for the free coinage of silver. They are determined that no currency bill shall pass unless there is silver in it.

In the senate, Senators Hill and Gray started their opposition to the appropriation to collect the income tax. They seem to be the only senators against it, but are stubborn fighters and may delay action and tie up the senate for several weeks. Though the house has already passed seven appropriation bills, the senate has not passed any.

Senator Blackburn Indignant.

Senator Blackburn is one of the most indignant men in Washington at the way the house turned down the currency bill. Senator Blackburn says he will offer a free coinage bill in the senate and demand a vote upon it. He thinks such a bill can pass the senate. It may do so, but there seems to be no chance of free coinage or any other sort of a financial bill going through the house. That is, unless the sentiment, as developed yesterday, is completely reversed.

The administration people have given notice to the leading members of the house that unless some legislation is enacted the treasury will be forced to redeem the Sherman law notes in silver, and that such a bill will force us to a silver basis. The administration men pretend that this will destroy the government. They say the danger is of the most serious nature. But in the house there are not a great many who agree with them. The southern men and the silver men, and that such a bill is a mere bluff. They hope it will come to pass. It is what they have been working for these many years, and just what they want.

The president seems so much annoyed over the situation that he is said to be willing to accept a measure providing for the redemption of interest bonds and the coinage of the silver. But the silver men will not agree to anything like this at the present stage of the game. They assert that they have him on the ragged edge, so to speak, and that he will have to go further and accept any measure authorizing bonds, no matter how much silver, and that they are getting on top and are ready to make big demands. The danger is that they may overplay their game.

They have the administration in a position now where it will concede almost anything, but the house is so badly split up that it seems almost impossible to get its members together on any measure.

General Catchings and other leaders of the house do not expect anything to be done now. In the demoralized condition of the representatives they have no hope.

Wilson for an Extra Session.

Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, has given up all hope of this congress doing anything and thinks there should be an extra session of the new congress called by the president immediately after March 4th.

An interview he has prepared and given out, Mr. Wilson says:

"I do not now see how it is possible that any financial or tariff legislation shall be accomplished by this congress. The action of the steering committee of the republican senate would seem to indicate that it is not possible to repeal the one-tenth differential on sugar, which, it is claimed, is the basis of the opposition of the german and french tariff law, and which has resulted in the embargo upon the importation into the german empire of american beef products. There seems now to be no reason to believe that the republican senators will co-operate to secure the passage of the bill which I have introduced to repeal this one-tenth differential. That being the case, of course, there is no possibility that any legislation of that sort can be adopted.

As for an Extra Session.

"And as for the currency legislation, it does not seem to me to be practical to pass any law to reform the currency. In fact, I do not know what the situation is, I do not see how it is possible to avoid an extra session of the next congress. I have had no conversation with the president upon this subject. I do not know what his views may be. I do not assume to speak with any authority of the president, speaking as I would if I were in his place. The president, I must say that the fifty-fourth congress can be avoided. Certainly, if I were the president of the United States, would not remain here for six months, and assume the responsibility of the fifty-fourth congress in order to avoid the currency legislation in this congress, which will relieve the government from its embarrassment. But if I shall be impossible, it seems to me that the only course for the president to pursue would be to call the next congress together, and

CUT THE CROP A HALF

Planters Declare for a Greatly Reduced Acreage This Year.

ENTIRELY TOO MUCH IS RAISED

It Should Be Reduced from 25 to 50 Per Cent.

FARMERS ARE ADVISED TO ORGANIZE

A National Organization Is Advocated. State Conventions Recommended for the Third Monday in March.

Jackson, Miss., January 10.—The following is the gist of the resolutions adopted in the cotton growers' convention this morning.

The gravity of the conditions confronting the cotton growers is recognized. To what extent this may be traced to financial legislation is useless to discuss. The overproduction of cotton is recognized as one of the chief causes. This must be corrected, or universal bankruptcy will follow. Self-interest must impel the grower to a change. Every farmer is appealed to not to plant so much cotton. A decrease of not less than 25 per cent is recommended; 50 per cent would be better. The farmers should be made self-sustaining by planting peas, corn, potatoes, etc., and raising plenty of meat. The tide of immigration turned this way will change the grower to a change. Farmers are urged to form county organizations all over the south to carry out these resolutions. Cold storage houses are recommended wherever practicable. The committee promises better times and higher prices for cotton if its recommendations are observed. All papers in the south are requested to keep the committee's report standing.

The committee on organization and by-laws submitted a long report, of which the following is a synopsis:

No one shall be a member who is not a legitimate grower. The executive committee for one year, and the executive committee is given power to continue it longer if good results. The agreement to be sent to all counties in the cotton-growing states for signatures is not to be binding till signed by three-fourths of the cotton acreage in the county. The committee is authorized, said fact to be determined by the national committee.

Each member binds himself to pay two cents for each acre of cotton planted in 1894, half to be retained in the counties, the balance to be paid into the treasury of the national committee for general purposes.

The county organizations are to be formed on the first Monday of March, 1895. The national committee shall be composed of the national president, who is ex-officio chairman and each state is entitled to one member for every 100,000 bales of cotton raised in 1890, as shown by the United States census.

All state organizations shall meet at the state capitals on the third Monday of March 1895. The national committee shall be composed of the national president, who is ex-officio chairman and each state is entitled to one member for every 100,000 bales of cotton raised in 1890, as shown by the United States census.

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FLAMES IN TORONTO.

Loss Estimated at Half a Million Dollars—Several Narrow Escapes.

Toronto, Ont., January 10.—Fire started at 7 o'clock this evening in the Osgoodo building, on Melinda street, in close proximity to the ruins of the old parliament building, where the disastrous fire of last Sunday burned itself out.

The Osgoodo building was soon entirely destroyed. The fire spread rapidly and southwest to Wellington street and in less than an hour burned out the following places:

R. H. Gray & Co., furnishing goods; Breton & Mann, hosiery; Dunnett & Co., E. Boeseau & Co., clothing; Robert Darlington & Co., importers of woollens.

The last named building, the very high and the hose reached only half up to the top floor and the firemen were almost powerless. The fire then crossed Wellington street to Hunter, Rose & Co., printers, and wholesale book sellers; Hart & Riddell, wholesale stationers, and Bunnell & Co., paper manufacturers, where it was under control. A heavy rain began to fall an hour after the fire started and afforded the firemen some assistance. Sparks were carried half a mile from the scene of the fire. When the fire started in the Osgoodo building the janitor, his wife and daughter, the wife of the proprietor, were in the building. They were confined in a room on the top floor. The fire could not be reached in time and all three had to slide down a wire rope, and the janitor, who was a strong man, fell, striking on the telegraph wires, and finally landed in a blanket held out for her. The wife and daughter were carried down without injury. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

LARGE MILL BURNED.

Caused by the Explosion of a Lamp in the Hands of an Employee.

Rochester, N. Y., January 10.—The little village of Scottsville, near this city, last evening was visited by a disastrous fire, in which a large flour mill formerly owned by L. M. Godley & Co. of this city, now owned and operated by the Merchants' bank of Rochester, was destroyed by fire. A large elevator, containing about 20,000 bushels of wheat, also succumbed.

Charles Bimmerman, who is in command of the north Atlantic squadron, said the squadron would rendezvous at Hampton roads the middle of next week, and would shortly thereafter proceed to the West Indies, where it would cruise about the Windward Islands, making port frequently at Barbados, Martinique, Trinidad, St. Christopher, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Santa Lucia.

Lee Mantle for the Senate.

Helena, Mont., January 10.—The republican caucus last night nominated Lee Mantle, of Butte, for the unexpired term of the senate. Mantle was appointed two years ago, but was not seated by the senate.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Augusta, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Bessie Day, a four-year-old white girl, was fatally burned this afternoon. She was left alone this afternoon, and when the mother returned to the house this evening she was horrified upon finding her child lying on the floor burned almost to a crisp.

WEI-JUK-WEI WILL SUFFER.

To Be Tried for Cowardice and Plunder.

London, January 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Peking, says General Wei-Juk-Wei, who was recently arrested by order of Li Hung Chang, has arrived there and has been turned over to the board of punishment. He will be condemned by the board on the charges of retreating in the face of the enemy, cowardice, extortion and plundering.

Report That the King Was Killed.

London, January 10.—A dispatch from Yokohama to the Globe says some Japanese newspapers print the report that the emperor of China has been killed. The report is without foundation.

British Interference.
Shanghai, January 10.—A dispatch from the Central News says the British consul at Shanghai, Mr. Fremantle, commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters, to prevent the Japanese from establishing a base of operations from the Yangtze-Kiang river.

Japanese Occupy Kaiping.

The Central News correspondent at Tokio says that the Japanese have occupied Kaiping, at dawn on the 9th instant a brigade of the second Japanese army, under the command of General Nogai, attacked the large body of Chinese, who were in the vicinity of Kaiping and routed them after four hours' hard fighting. At the conclusion of the fighting a detachment found the enemy fled toward Hais-Hatsai, vigorously pursued by the victorious army. Any Chinese forces remaining in the vicinity of New Chang are now between the two Japanese armies.

A BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL

Held Yesterday But Nothing Is Known of the Proceedings.

London, January 10.—A cabinet council was held at noon today, but as yet nothing is known as to the character of the proceedings. It is believed, however, that the chief topic of discussion was that of naval expenditures upon which Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt and Earl Spencer are in disagreement. Lord Rosebery is in favor of a large sum, while Sir William Harcourt, as he was extending a large surplus, and wished to effect certain economies and popular reforms. No agreement being reached, it was decided to continue tomorrow. It is understood that nineteen members out of twenty favor the substitute. Seventeen are in favor of the original bill.

The council adjourned at 1:50 o'clock p. m. After the adjournment, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Balfour, Mr. George A. Trevelyan and Mr. Henry H. Fowler, respectively secretary for Scotland and secretary for India. All of the members were present. The cabinet council was held at the home of Mr. Arthur Balfour, who had gone last week, intending to remain until the end of the month.

ARMENIA'S PATRIARCH.

He Takes the Oath and Delivers an Address.

London, January 10.—The patriarch of Armenia, who has just arrived in Constantinople, was yesterday formally enthroned. The patriarch, who is a member of the Armenian church, delivered an address in which he said:

"Fidelity to the government ought to be the basis of the conviction that we enjoy complete security of our honor, lives and property. The rights of the nation and the church are sacred and inalienable."

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG

On the Anti-Revolution Bill—Speeches for and Against It.

Berlin, January 10.—The debate on the anti-revolution bill was resumed in the Reichstag today. Herr Munkel, a liberal, conservative, spoke in support of the bill and vehemently denounced the pretensions of the socialists that constituted the labor party. Herr Munkel, Richter, a radical, next spoke in opposition to the bill.

The bill was required to obviate the necessity of the army having to put up on the sand hills the mired followers of irresponsible agitators. Dr. Schoensted, minister of justice, refuted the false objections to the bill raised by Herr Munkel.

RICHARD NOT RELEASED.

The Chamber Votes Down the Motion to Give Him Liberty.

Paris, January 10.—The discussion of the question of releasing M. Richard from prison, in view of the fact of his having been elected a member of the chamber of deputies, was resumed in the chamber today. Premier Dupuy declared that if the chamber voted for M. Richard's liberation an cabinet minister would carry out the work which has been laid out by the government. The premier's threat to resign had the desired effect, as the proposal to release Richard was rejected by a vote of 308 to 218.

Reply of the Carr.

Berlin, January 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the position of M. Dournovo, minister of the interior, has been shaken. The Carrs, a family of Russian nobles, are in a large sum of money as alimony. M. Dournovo recently asked the emperor to release the Carrs in the matter in order to secure the alimony demanded. The young Carr curiously refused to do so, adding: "I do not desire to have anything to do with your family affairs."

Cuba and the United States.

Madrid, January 10.—A move is being made between the United States and Cuba has been agreed upon, pending only the settlement of the question of the date upon which the United States will take possession of the island. The terms of the agreement, Cuba concedes the second column tariff in return for the most favored nation treatment.

Wales Is Sick.

London, January 10.—The prince of Wales is suffering from the effects of chills, which were turned out early this morning. The condition is not serious.

EUCHREING EVANS.

Tennessee Democrats Get Together and Stand off the Republicans.

AN INVESTIGATION IS PROBABLE

Governor Turney Holds on Until It Is Completed.

SEVERAL COUNTIES MUST BE VISITED

The House Adjourns to Allow the Members to Go Over and Hear a Debate in the Senate.

Nashville, Tenn., January 10.—(Special.)—The discussion of the gubernatorial contest was begun in the senate today. The senate chamber was crowded with members of the house and other visitors of all political parties. The proceedings were frequently interrupted by applause.

Governor Turney's formal petition for a contest was presented in both senate and house this morning and ordered spread on the journal. In his petition Governor Turney claims that he received the highest number of legal votes for governor in the November election, but is informed that on the face of the returns it appears that Hon. H. Clay Evans received the highest number of votes. He is informed that this result is due to gross and fraudulent disregard of violations of law and that an investigation will develop this fact. He, therefore, prays that necessary steps be taken to contest the returns and show that he and not H. Clay Evans was elected.

The house adjourned in order that its members might hear the discussion in the senate. When Senator Butler's resolution was reached, Senator Ben, of Marion, offered a substitute. The Butler resolution provided for a joint convention tomorrow to publish the returns for governor. The substitute was prepared by Governor Turney's attorneys. It declares that no person not duly and legally elected should be allowed to be governor and that grave accusations of fraud and illegality in the recent election be made it is deemed that bills pending in the senate should be postponed until a contest is pending, that the constitution provides that a governor may hold over until his successor qualifies, and then resolves that no date be set for the discussion of the joint convention to count and declare the vote for governor, but that legislation looking to a contest be speeded to the end that the person having the highest number of legal votes may be ascertained.

Senator Butler opposed the substitute, saying that it was attempted to amend the constitution by resolution or statute. Senators Caldwell, Cooper, Scales, Rhodes, Ledgewood and others, all democrats, and Early, republican, opposed it. The discussion will be continued tomorrow. It is understood that nineteen democrats out of twenty favor the substitute. Seventeen are in favor of the original bill.

The air of business about the grand jury has awakened a great deal of interest as to the outcome of their proceedings. It is thought that they have testimony sufficient to bring down a indictment against some of the police department, and there is a good deal of speculation as to whose head will be the first to drop. The testimony yesterday was mainly directed against William Williams. Captain Schmittberger, it is agreed, has told all he knows and can add nothing further. This morning the witnesses called were citizens without uniforms. They are wanted for the purpose of corroborating certain portions of the testimony given by Schmittberger and others.

Another session was taken this morning to prevent witnesses being seen or talked to by reporters. A private entrance by way of Franklin street to the grand jury room has been utilized. The witnesses are warned to say nothing to strangers either going or coming. The indictments are expected tomorrow morning. Superintendent Byrnes today called upon Judge Ingraham shortly before the grand jury adjourned and remained in consultation for some time.

It is asserted that the superintendent either had additional information to make or was discussing the matter of making arrests promptly when indictments are found.

MISSISSIPPI'S PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Decide to Put Out Fall County Tickets.

Jackson, Miss., January 10.—(Special.)—The state executive committee of the prohibition party met here today. Chairman Hobbs, Secretary W. H. Patton and other prominent members of the party were in attendance.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the thorough organization of the party throughout the state, looking to placing a state ticket in the field during the coming campaign, and also the nomination of legislative and county tickets. It was further recommended that in counties where party organization was not complete, out of local prohibition tickets were deemed impracticable that prohibitionists in no instance support legislative candidates who are not openly committed to state and constitutional prohibition. The question of fusion with any other party on state issues was waived.

The members of the committee were unanimous in deprecating any tampering with the franchise article of the Mississippi constitution, and providing that education, party organization and a bold insistence upon honesty and fair play under existing election laws will prove the true policy of any radical party struggling for supremacy in this state.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Bier Will Be Tried by a Judge-A Street Railway Deal.

New Orleans, La., January 10.—It will be remembered that certain persons secured the street railway franchises in this city a few months ago, ostensibly buying for the same, but it was developed in the proceedings against the boodle councilmen that the deal was actually paid. Henry Bier, the broker who managed the deal, was indicted for perjury.

Judge Moore was asked this morning relative to the status of the case. The attorney for the defense of the Bier case, contended that the defendant could be tried by the judge as he preferred that he should be tried by a jury and not by a jury. The court denied this and not by a jury. The court denied this and not by a jury. The court denied this and not by a jury.

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like his very plain language which they know is aimed at them. The last legislature repealed part of the act chartering the state farmers' alliance so as to require its funds to be paid out to subscribers upon demand. Today the president of the alliance, who is a senator, secured the passage in the senate of a bill repealing what the last legislature did, thus making the charter as it was.

Notices of contest of the seats held by six democrats in the house were filed. The stockholders of the Raleigh hosiery yarn mills today added \$50,000 to their capital stock, and ordered the use of the mill and the amount of the machinery to be doubled. They also declared a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

A colony of thirty families of Finns has arrived in Bertie county, and has bought 2,500 acres of land. They are the first of this race to settle in North Carolina. Streams are excessively high in this state, and much damage to bridges is expected. There is a large washout on the Seaboard Air-Line near here.

BEFORE THE JURY.

Schmittberger Tells All He Knows and That Is a Start.

New York, January 10.—The police commissioners in executive session instructed Superintendent Byrnes to take action with regard to complaints made to him by Mayor Strong. From resolutions passed by the board, it appeared that Mayor Strong had called the attention of the grand jury to the alleged gambling and other crimes have been allowed to flourish since the Lexow committee adjourned.

The commissioners at 11:30 o'clock met and after deliberation for an hour, they sent for Superintendent Byrnes and remained in conference with him for some time. The whole system of the department of the police is being questioned by the commissioners and the superintendent. The full result of the conference is not known as yet, but that there has been a shake up in the force is apparent by the many transfers of captains to different precincts. Captain Schmittberger was before the grand jury all morning and he is reported to have made a full statement that he made a much fuller statement than he did before the Lexow committee. He was given to understand that the grand jury implied several police officials whose names have not been mentioned heretofore in connection with police corruption.

Before entering the jury room Schmittberger had a consultation with his lawyers. He was advised to make a clean breast of everything he knew, as the district attorney would hold the indictment against him as a club. Captain Schmittberger was excused by the jury after he had made his statement, and he was followed by Captain Martens. Martens was followed by Superintendent West, of the French line of steamers, one of the principal witnesses in the investigation. Schmittberger in the Lexow investigation. It was rumored that Superintendent Byrnes had been before the jury and that he reached the room through a private entrance.

The presence of Superintendent West is believed to mean that the jury intends to corroborate Schmittberger's story that he was advised by some of the police officials in the department with a view of indictments against Commissioner Martin and Inspectors Williams and McAvoy.

The air of business about the grand jury has awakened a great deal of interest as to the outcome of their proceedings. It is thought that they have testimony sufficient to bring down a indictment against some of the police department, and there is a good deal of speculation as to whose head will be the first to drop. The testimony yesterday was mainly directed against William Williams. Captain Schmittberger, it is agreed, has told all he knows and can add nothing further. This morning the witnesses called were citizens without uniforms. They are wanted for the purpose of corroborating certain portions of the testimony given by Schmittberger and others.

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It is asserted that the superintendent either had additional information to make or was discussing the matter of making arrests promptly when indictments are found.

The jury did not make any returns.

More Investigation Ahead.

Albany, N. Y., January 10.—Senator Lexow has introduced a resolution that the special committee which has been investigating the New York police department be empowered to investigate the other New York city departments on request of the mayor. The resolution was tabled until Tuesday next, when the report of the police investigation will be submitted.

NEW ORLEANS' BOODLERS.

Bier Will Be Tried by a Judge-A Street Railway Deal.

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DAKOTA HARD HIT.

Taylor Cleaned the State Treasury Almost Every Dollar.

HE LOANED MONEY TOO LIBERALLY

When He Called on His Friends They Could Not Repay.

GONE TO SOME FOREIGN COUNTRY

Governor Sheldon Complimented the Treasurer in His Message on Tuesday, but Recalled It the Next Day.

Pierre, S. D., January 10.—Later developments show that the defalcation of Treasurer Taylor has not been overestimated. There should have been \$70,000 in the treasury. All the funds in sight consist of about \$15,000 in the Pierre banks. December 31st, a draft of \$35,000 was sent Taylor at New York. Efforts have been made to stop this draft, but it is thought to be too late. The Chicago National bank of New York, which holds the warrants telegraphed yesterday that they had not been paid and that Taylor has not been seen there for several days.

Advices from Aberdeen lead to the effect that Taylor took little money with him, but lost it all through his friends, whom he helped during the financial panic. When he wanted the money returned his friends were not able to accommodate him. As the persons whom he loaned money to are said to be several state officials, if criminal prosecutions are instituted there will be some sensational developments before the case is ended.

Some time ago Taylor went to New York for the purpose of raising funds to close his accounts with the state, but recent advices lead to the effect that he said he was unable to negotiate a loan and he announced his intention of never returning to Dakota. His friends are bitterly reproached for not coming to his aid. In his present whereabouts are unknown but it is thought he has gone to a foreign country. His bond of \$25,000 is said to be good, but will not begin to cover the amount of the shortage as it appears at present. The auditor has called upon the county treasurer for any money he has in his possession and the attorney general has commenced making preparations for realizing upon Taylor's bond.

It is believed that Taylor has received a letter from Taylor stating that he left his matters in good shape; that he had been trying to straighten out his shortage to the state, and that he had been told by Redfield or Pierre would ever see him again.

SHIED STONES AT HIS RIVAL.

Caught in the Act and Sent to Jail in Default of Bail.

Charlotte, N. C., January 10.—A special to The Observer from Rutherfordton, N. C., says that Editor D. J. Carter, of The Herald, of that place, was arrested this morning, charged with throwing rocks last night through the windows of the office of The Rutherfordton Democrat. Witnesses who heard the crashing of the glass swore that they saw the prisoner and identified him as the offender. Carter testified that he saw a man throwing rocks through the windows of The Democrat's office, and that he threw a rock at this man as he fled and that at this juncture the witnesses came upon him and he was too much excited to explain.

Political Gossip.

The senatorial fight grows warmer, if anything, and it is now thought that the field is combined against Jeter Pritchard, who is considered Butler's man, according to all the bargain with congressmen-elect. Richmond Pearson

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 11, 1895.

The Way Out.

Now that the Carlisle bill, No. 2 has been defeated in the house, what do the representatives of the people propose to do? They have danced about from scheme to scheme and have tried to put themselves behind every plan in the name of the people. They have tried to get the people to believe that the Sherman act, which had all the power and patronage of the president behind it, was nothing of the kind, hard cash of the eastern gold trust—none of these plans has been able to command a sufficient supply of votes to make it respectable.

This being the case, has not the time arrived when the men who have been elected to represent the people's interests, and who are subsisting at least partially on the wages paid them by the people, may now go forward and carry through congress a people's plan of financial relief? It is not too late for congress to seriously consider the propriety of legislating in behalf of the people. They have already legislated in behalf of the gold trust. The unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act has taken millions of dollars out of the pockets of the producers and debt payers of this country and added millions to the profits of the usurers and money owners. It seems to us that this process of robbing the people for the benefit of the gold trust has gone far enough. We feel, and the people feel, that whatever the nature of the obligations democratic congressmen have undertaken to legislate in behalf of the gold trust, the time has now arrived when these obligations may be regarded as discharged.

In other words, the moment has arrived when democratic congressmen may feel themselves free to legislate in behalf of the people. There is no need to cast about for plans. The plan that the people have endorsed, the plan they want, is already outlined in the financial pledge of the democratic platform. In its essence it is the free and unlimited exchange of both gold and silver, and the use of both as the primary fundamental money of the country without discrimination against either metal.

That is the plan the people have endorsed, and it is the only plan that will give them the relief to which they are entitled. The fact that Mr. Cleveland would probably (or certainly) veto such a plan does not relieve democratic congressmen from the responsibility which they incurred when they accepted the position to which they are elected. The fact that Mr. Cleveland would rather wreck the democratic party than to surrender his vague and nebulous views of currency reform does not afford a sufficient excuse for the efforts of democratic congressmen to evade their obligations and repudiate their pledges.

It is not straining probability to say that this is the only way now left by which the democratic leaders can hold the party together. We know perfectly well that among these leaders there are men, some of them unsuspected, who are doing all they can to wreck and destroy the democratic party. On the other hand, we also know that there are men in congress who are willing to make personal sacrifices to save the party; and it is to these we make an appeal for prompt action on the lines laid down in the Chicago platform. We do not say that the effort to secure such legislation would succeed; indeed, we are perfectly sure it would fail. But it is better to make the effort and hold the party together than to fail to make the effort and thus permit the party to fall to pieces. A strong and an earnest effort to carry out the financial pledge of the platform, backed by the southern and western democrats, would arrest and prevent the disintegration of the party that is now going on.

We assume it is hardly necessary to inform any sane man that if the democratic congress goes no farther than it has gone in the direction of giving the people financial relief the party will not recover from the disgrace during the present generation. It might go into the campaign of 1896 with a platform embodying every reasonable demand that has suggested itself to the minds of the people, but they would turn away from it with disgust. They would say to the democratic leaders—"You lied to us in 1892; how do we know you are not lying to us now? Give us the plan you now propose to redeem your solemn pledges in 1892, and you will have repudiated them. The very first opportunity you had you showed that you were not worthy to be trusted. Why should we trust you now?"

What answer could the democratic

leaders make? How could they convince the honest voters of the country that their platform meant any more in 1896 than it did in 1892, or that, having repudiated their solemn pledges in 1892, they would be more likely to redeem them in 1896?

These things should be seriously considered by the democrats in congress if there are enough honest men left in that body to make an impression on the public mind.

Southern Export Trade.
In the current issue of The Chattanooga Tradesman Annual Mr. J. F. Lewis, of Savannah, a bright young journalist, formerly of this city, has a valuable article on southern export trade.

Our direct trade with foreign countries continues to increase, but the vessels carrying southern products to foreign ports find it difficult to get return cargoes, because our legislation has given little encouragement to capitalists to establish large importing houses in the south. Hence the south gets most of her foreign goods through northern ports.

But we are gradually making a change. A direct line of steamers is proposed from Mobile to Havana, and under the reduced tariff it is expected that return cargoes of Cuban products will be secured, and that Alabama coal will be carried to Havana and put in competition with foreign coal. We are constantly deepening our harbors with the aid of congressional appropriations, and in a few years they will rival the northern harbors. What we need is the proper encouragement to capital to invest in this section, establish importing houses and build factories.

From Mr. Lewis's article we extract the following statistics:
Taking the value of the commerce at intervals of five years, in 1876 the amount shipped through southern ports was \$210,000,000, as compared with a total of \$660,000,000 for the whole country. In 1881, one-third of this amount going in American ships, however, as in 1871, only about one-fourth of it was carried in vessels under the American flag. Five years later, in 1886, there was a heavy increase in exports through southern ports, and the figures reached \$260,000,000, as compared with a total of \$840,000,000 for the whole country. The amount shipped in American vessels, however, was still on the decrease, being in that year only one-seventh. A heavy falling off in the value of exports from the south, not only from the southern ports, but from all the country, the total from the southern ports being but little more than \$200,000,000, as compared with a total of \$670,000,000, and in this year the decrease in the amount shipped in American vessels was still on the down grade, being a little more than one-tenth of the total. The year 1891 shows a remarkable increase in the value of exports, the southern ports reaching a maximum of \$100,000,000 as compared with a total from all ports of \$670,000,000, and the ratio of about one-tenth in American vessels is still preserved, with a slight decrease. The loss in the value of the products exported in 1892 seems to have been entirely with the southern ports, the total from them being \$70,000,000, as against a total from all ports of \$831,000,000, while in 1893 the total from the southern ports was \$60,000,000, as compared with a total from all ports of \$872,000,000 in American vessels.

The decrease in 1893 does not mean a decrease in the amount shipped abroad but a decline in values, and while in 1892 there was a decrease of exports in American ships, still our exports had an upward trend. We need a law repealing the act which denies American registry to American ships, still abroad, and we need concerted action on the part of the railways to bring western products to our ports for shipment at reduced rates.

There never was a better time than the present for the agitation of the question connected with our export trade. With our large tariff, the coming Atlanta exposition cannot fail to convince the Spanish-American countries which will participate in it that it will be greatly to their interest to trade directly with the southern and Atlantic ports instead of giving four-fifths of their trade to Europe as is now the case.

The exposition will do its part in stimulating commercial intercourse between this country and Spanish-American, but it will be necessary for the manufacturers, importers and exporters and the railways of the country to go to work in a systematic way to reap the fruits of the exposition.

A Chapter of New York Justices.
One cold day this week in New York a landlord attempted to turn a poor woman into the street because she owed him a balance of \$4.

The woman was half starved, with a sick husband and child to support, and when the judge heard the testimony he paid her rent out of his own pocket. Then the landlord got mad and said that he could not get justice in that court.

"Fifty dollars fine, or thirty days in jail," said the judge.

The landlord protested vigorously. He refused to pay the fine and was dragged off to Ludlow street jail.

Wyoming Golds a Goldbug.
Some of the shelding chickens went home to roost in Wyoming the other day when the legislative caucus selected Francis Warren and Clarence Clark to represent the young state in the senate.

Mr. Warren was nominated by acclamation to succeed Joseph M. Carey. Mr. Clark was nominated on the second ballot for the four-year term, all the electors voting for him.

Carey, who was at one time the most popular man in Wyoming, and who was the territorial delegate before the state was organized, was a candidate for re-election. But when Carey went to the senate he sold out to the goldbugs, and on every financial question he voted against the interests of the people and in favor of the gold trust and money sharks.

Consequently, when his name was announced as a candidate for re-election, he failed to receive a single vote in the caucuses.

Carey's political career is over so far as the people are concerned, and if he gets any political employment it must come from the goldbugs whose interests he has so faithfully served. Warren and Clark, who will be elected to the senate from Wyoming, are republicans, except on the silver question. They are for free coinage, and will vote with the

democrats on the financial issue—not with the eastern republicans who pretend to be democrats, but with the genuine democrats who represent the people.

The reputation of the goldbug Carey by the state of Wyoming, which is not a silver producing state, is an event of the utmost significance. It shows that the people of the west are determined to apply the only remedy that will give the people permanent relief. All the currency plans that have been formulated thus far are beside the purpose. Our stock of gold is going out as fast as it can and it would go out if all the greenbacks were retired, as long as the eastern banks found it to their convenience to make gold payments.

What is needed is to increase the supply of our fundamental money. This can only be done by reopening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Until this is done our stock of money can be reduced by foreign bankers at will and our people forced to sell their commodities for less and less.

Let the people everywhere put the goldbugs on a shelf and render them powerless in national affairs. Then, when that is done, the proper remedy can be applied.

The Latest British Scheme.
Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interesting communication, signed "A Southerner," in which it is suggested that the agitation in England against lynching in the south is simply a part of a big financial scheme.

Our correspondent is thoroughly informed concerning the subject upon which he writes, and he is strongly opposed to lynching and other forms of lawless violence. In his opinion, however, from what he has learned of the situation, that the English anti-lynching agitation at this time has been started to prejudice the civilized world against the south, and thus injure the securities of the Southern railway system which is now coming to the front as an enterprising and prosperous corporation which bids fair to become a powerful factor in the development of this section.

It seems that certain English capitalists, aided by a Boston banking house, succeeded in swindling honest investors out of \$400,000,000 by foisting upon the overworked and worthless securities of the Atlantic and Union Pacific railways. Those concerns are about to be reorganized, and it is desired to draw the attention of English investors away from the Southern railway securities, and in order to do this an organized crusade is started against the south. In London and Boston Ida Wells, a notorious colored woman, is liberally patronized, and her stories of southern barbarism are published far and wide.

If our correspondent is right in his conclusions it is putting it mildly to say that the south is the victim of a conspiracy organized to conduct a campaign of falsehood and slander against us for revenue only.

England has never hesitated to resort to such methods and even worse. In India and Africa she has robbed and slaughtered the natives without mercy, and she is even now robbing Venezuela of her territory. It is to her interest to check southern progress and force our people to stick to agriculture and four-cent cotton.

The proper answer for us to make is to settle our problems in accordance with law and humanity, and pull together for the development of our home interests. When we manufacture every pound of our cotton England will be the longer control our markets and hold our people in financial servitude.

A Splendid Tribute.
Among the notable tributes recently paid to the late Senator Colquitt in the federal senate that which fell from the lips of Senator David B. Hill was so eloquent, tender and just that we feel sure our readers will thank us for giving it a place in another column.

As his colleague felicitously says, Alfred H. Colquitt was a gentleman of the old school in the best sense of the phrase. He was a man of broad, broad-minded, chivalrous as a Bayard, courtly as a Chesterfield, the champion of the poor and oppressed, a Christian statesman with the courage of his convictions, absolutely pure and consecrated to the highest purposes, this great Georgian will forever be held in loving honor by the people he served so wisely and loyally.

There is something inexpressibly touching in the orator's reference to a recent inter-party contest in Georgia in which Senator Colquitt manifested his preference and friendship for Senator Hill, and his attitude toward the minority, patiently enduring with his friends in Georgia and elsewhere the political ostracism which unfortunately followed.

What a change has since occurred in the status of affairs! That calumny and ostracized minority which was so gallantly led by Senator Colquitt has turned defeat into victory, and now looms up an overwhelming majority, vindicated and endorsed by the people! The "statesman with a conscience," as the New York senator calls the Georgian, felt that he could safely trust the sober second thought of his people, and he was severely accepted of a temporary reversal with the conviction that the natural progress of events would bring the people to his higher plane of thought and action bounded by the requirements and limitations of pure democracy. The situation today is a sufficient testimony to his unerring insight into the future. Would that he could have lived to see it!

A caucus that is not binding is like a halter without a horse.

One real leader in the house would be worth a dozen unbound caucuses.

We believe the eastern papers regard Congressman Sibley as a double-dyed traitor or something of that kind.

Editor Dana is preparing to pay his income tax like a little man.

What the caucus needed was a democratic measure to discuss.

The greatest demand of the hour in the democratic house of representatives is for

some one to stand up for the democratic party.

What the caucus needed was an astir-gent.

Some of the cuckoos haven't been paid off. What are they going to do about it?

Imagine Bob Toombs and Alex Stephens in the present house of representatives.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.
A millionaire congressman complains that his election cost him \$12,000, ruined his business and made him a host of enemies, and he has been unable to get any offices for his friends.

Prominent Episcopals of Washington are becoming enthusiastic over the prospects of the proposed new Episcopal cathedral in that city, and some of them say it will be the grandest temple of worship on the American continent. The offer of Mrs. George Hearst to build and equip a cathedral school for girls has been accepted.

Says The New Orleans Times-Democrat: "Today is the ninety-first birthday of Louisiana's historian, Hon. Charles Gayarre. He was a well known figure when Jackson won his great victory at Chalmette; a middle-aged man at the time of the Mexican war, and advanced in years when the civil war came upon us. He lived today almost the sole survivor of the old times, for he came into the world almost at the same moment as Louisiana became a part of the American union. For nearly seventy years Mr. Gayarre served his state, and served it well, in a dozen different capacities. He was the secretary of the Louisiana constitutional convention, as judge, supreme court reporter and secretary of state; and besides these public services he gave Louisiana the Louisiana, a collection of Louisiana's romances and marvelous stories in a way that few could have done. To Judge Gayarre we owe the interest felt in Louisiana today in the history of this state. No one had realized until he touched it up with his pen how full of romance and poetry the history of Louisiana was; how many of the middle-aged, were woven in it. He illuminated it, and the world found it bright and interesting, free from that dryness and dullness that is the rock of age of so many American commonwealths."

The March number of The Midland Monthly Magazine, a high class publication, edited by Mr. Johnson Brigham, of Des Moines, Ia., will be a number of unusual interest to the literary of Atlanta, in that it will contain an article from the pen of Lottie Belle Wylie, on the literary folk of this city. The article includes fifteen half-tone engravings of the best known writers of the south, including the names of Joel Chandler Harris, Wallace P. Reed, Clark Howell, Henry W. Grady, Frank L. Stanton, Maude Andrews (Mrs. J. K. O'Neil), and many others. The magazine is published by the Midland Publishing Co., of Des Moines, Ia., and is a beautiful and well-illustrated work. It is a must for all who are interested in the literary life of the south.

Old Georgia, she don't stay behind—her! Just have a freeze in your pants, country, an' she'll fall in with a sneeze!

She's got her shawls around her now—al wrapped up in the south!

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Tip Top Man.
He ain't so much on speakin'—on makin' He never lets the gas burn full while he's got breath to blow; Ain't nothin' of a orator—built on an other plan; But in blockin' legislation he's a Tip Top Man!

Ain't nothin' on the tariff, the silver bill an' sich; Don't know that folks is growin' poor while he's a-growin' rich; When it's cold he takes a toddy; when it's hot he flings a fan, But in blockin' legislation he's a Tip Top Man!

Don't know what bills they're readin'—he's never takin' note; Jest stays there, kinder quiet, till they tell him how to vote; An' then he makes a rife and follows out their plan; Fer in blockin' legislation he's a Tip Top Man!

On a rock in a north Georgia county some pious person painted in large letters this scripture question: "What shall I do to be saved?" A candidate for corner came along and inscribed beneath it: "Vote for Jenkins, the poor man's friend!"

At the Backwoods Hotel.
Guest—I want the best country air fords. Proprietor—All right. Jest rub me with this rabbit foot, an' you'll have a 'possum if that's one in the woods.

An exchange says of a certain representative that "he began life as a carpenter." Yes, and like the rest of them, he is following his trade by blockin' legislation in the house.

"No," said the distinguished inhabitant, "a poor man don't have no show these days, an' congress won't even give us a free ticket to the circus!"

Georgia at the Front.
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THE CENTRAL'S PLAN

OR Reorganization Seems to be Hanging

Fire in New York.

SOUTHWESTERN HOLDERS RAISE A KICK

Gossip About the Relations of the

Plant and Southern Systems.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN PASSENGER MEN

An Agreement Reached That Will Put a

Stop to the Rate-Slashing-Other

Railroad News.

New York, January 10.—(Special).—The re-

organization plan of the Central Railroad

Company of Georgia seems to be hanging

fire. From what I can learn the plan has

been agreed upon substantially as printed

herebefore in The Constitution. The delay

in accomplishing it is caused by certain

negotiations pending. The suit brought by

Mr. Oakman, late president of the Rich-

mond and Danville against John H. Inman

and others to cancel the trade between the

Georgia company and the Richmond and

Danville, when the \$2,000 shares were

purchased, is a serious factor in the delay.

It seems that the parties who own or con-

trol the floating debts of the Central are

defendants in the above suit, and they will

not consent to the reorganization unless

an important suit is settled. It is thought

here that this suit will be dis-

missed or settled very soon, when the re-

organization plan will be announced. Re-

ports from Savannah showing an in-

crease of earnings for 1894 over 1893.

The four months ending November last

were quite encouraging to the friends

of the road here.

It is said that the friends of the South-

western railroad, who were ready to pro-

tect the road with bonds, etc., during the

negotiations following the late January's

action, are going to charge very high for

their advice and assistance. There is due

to the stockholders about 125 per cent div-

idend. Messrs. R. T. Wilson and his associ-

ates, it is said, will appropriate this amount

to pay themselves, making about \$500,000

or more. The fund is considered quite a

large price. One of the stockholders of the

southwestern told your correspondent

that he would not submit to it; that he

would kick at the price; that the superse-

dition bond could have been easily met in

Georgia by the stockholders, and that

there was no risk whatever about the bond

that was given. There will be some bitter

feeling over this change before a final set-

tlement is made.

The friends of John, Patrick Calhoun

will be gratified to learn that he is getting

on his feet again. He has had a pre-

tender time since the panic began, and finan-

ces commenced to decline, about eighteen

months ago. Recently he was called in to

reorganize a street railroad company in

Pittsburg, Pa., and made a fee of over

\$50,000 in the case. It is said he will get

quite a large sum when the Central re-

organization is settled. He is expected to

be a large factor in the reorganization.

The plan for getting a fast mail sched-

ule between Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla.,

via Atlanta, is being pushed by the Cen-

tral. It is by his work that the fact is be-

lieved here that the road will not be sold

at any of the fixed valuations, but will be

sold when put up to the highest bidder.

WESTERN PASSENGER RATES.

A Very Satisfactory Settlement of

Issues Before the Mass Meeting.

The first day of the mass meeting of the

general passenger agents of southern and

western lines was spent in wrangling over

the various propositions that were made

by the representatives of varying interests.

But, yesterday, the second and last day

of the convention was a day of harmony

and pleasing concord. The passenger men

came to very satisfactory agreements of the

evils that have been existing and these

will be done in the near future. A full

outline of the causes that brought about

the trouble was printed in yesterday's

appreciated by the railroads for his broad-

minded way of doing business.

"Well, it was quiet," said Colonel Lock-

wood to The Constitution afterwards. "It

was necessary for harmony, and I recog-

nized there were vast interests at stake

besides those of my own line. I have

always desired to be fair and just in

my dealings with the roads, and I have

always found it a wise policy to make a

proposition to people who are in some

holders' committee, says: "It is true that

the Seaboard Line has made an offer for

the Macon and Brunswick, but I am as

far as the matter has gone. The Central

Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia

has also made an offer for the property. The

Macon and Brunswick would be a good feeder

for either the Georgia Central or Seaboard

line. The bondholders are in possession of

the Macon and Brunswick, and have full power

to sell. President Hoffman, of the Seaboard

line, is in the south, and until he

returns nothing further will be done."

THE SOCIAL CIRCLE CASE.

Argument Before the United States

Supreme Court.

Washington, January 10.—The United

States supreme court yesterday heard the

beginning of the argument of what is com-

monly known as the Social Circle case, the

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas

Pacific Railroad, and the Interstate Commerce

commission, appeal. It affords the supreme court

an opportunity to decide upon the meaning

of the long and short haul clause of the

interstate commerce law. The case arose

before the commission on the complaint

of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas

Pacific Railroad Company, the Western and

Atlantic and the Georgia railroad, and the

shorter distance from Cincinnati to

Social Circle, Ga. There was also some

question of the reasonableness of the rates

charged from Cincinnati to Social Circle.

The two main points in the case are, first,

whether the commission has authority to

prescribe "maximum" rates; and, second,

whether the carriers can, under the

fourth section, charge more for the

shorter distance than for the long

distance. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and

Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the Western

and Atlantic and the Georgia railroad, are

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Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific

Railroad Company, the Western and Atlantic

ing of passenger folks at the office of the

Southern Passenger Agent.

President Hoffman, accompanied by all

the general officers of the Seaboard Rail-

road, and the Georgia Central and Seaboard

inspecting the terminals of the road there.

They will not arrive in Atlanta until next

morning, and the trip of inspection over the

entire system.

Alexander Brown, of the banking house

of Alexander Brown & Sons, chairman of

the Macon and Brunswick, says: "It is true

that the Seaboard Line has made an offer

for the Macon and Brunswick, but I am as

far as the matter has gone. The Central

Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia

has also made an offer for the property. The

Macon and Brunswick would be a good feeder

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Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific

Railroad Company, the Western and Atlantic

COLVIN QUILTS.

The Alderman Is Dissatisfied with the

Committees Given Him,

AND SENDS IN HIS RESIGNATION

There Are Indications That Mr. Hirsch

and Mr. Harrison Will Do the Same

Thing.

Mayor Porter King's distribution of

committee appointments did not meet with

unanimous approval.

Since Monday morning has had it that more

than one member of council was dissatis-

fied with the share he got in the distribu-

tion, and yesterday Alderman Colvin gave

color to the rumor by sending to the mayor

a declaration to serve as chairman of the

committee on minutes.

Mr. Hirsch is also dissatisfied with his

appointment and talks as if he might also

decline. Alderman Harrison is said to feel

the same way. While this is all true, many

other members of council are pleased and

Mayor King's friends say the mayor did

what he thought best in making the appoint-

ments.

The naming of the committees is wholly

in the hands of the mayor and it is he who

places the members in the hall again. The

places, just where he wants them. Some of

the committees are very desirable and are

quickly acquired by the members who

have an ambition to make anything like a

record, while others are so obscure and un-

important that none of the members want

to be connected with them. The committee

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one, and the committee on the streets and

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TALK WITH

Richard Mansfield

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guaranteed to cure
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dose. Small

TO RAILROAD OFFICERS.

We desire to say we have steel plates already made, which print the emblems of the different railroads entering the city. We engrave personal cards with these emblems embossed on them at very low prices. Those who appreciate the attractiveness of an elegant engraved card will be interested in examining our samples before placing an order for personal cards. J. P. Stevens & Co., engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

don't deceive

and for the same reason, don't allow others to deceive you—certain dealers

“canadian club” bottles with interior whisky—they make more money that way—ask for the genuine and be sure that you get it—or come to us.

bluthenthal & bickart.

marietta and fourth streets. hello: no. 378.

“four aces” is also a fine whisky.

FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

POTTS - THOMPSON LIQUOR CO. WHOLESALERS AND DISTILLERS OF

Stone Mountain Corn Whisky, 7-13 Decatur Street

Kimball House, ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

DR. W. W. BOWES.

Atlanta, Ga. Office 100 1/2 Whitehall St.



Southern Medical Dispensary, Rooms 307 and 308 Norcross New Block, 2 1-2 Marietta Street.

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impotence, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis, skin eruptions, blue spots, ulcers, sore or ulcerated throat, and all sorts of eruptions permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, gonorrhea, frequent and burning urination, gonorrhea, cystitis, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE The most difficult to cure, but cured by our method. No cutting, no instruments.

VARICOCELE cured by sub-cutaneous ligature. No cutting, no instruments. No bleeding. Must be cured at the dispensary.

Years of experience, with personal care and attention given to every case. All cases benefited, the majority of all cases permanently cured. No experiments. Question lists for male and female for 20 cents. Book for men for 4 cents in stamps. Medicines sent in plain package by express. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Address: DR. W. W. BOWES, 2 1-2 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. Hours—8 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 7 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 11 a. m.

Open Nov. 5th to May 1st. Hotel Ponce de Leon will open Jan. 16, 1895.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—20c. HUNDRED

AFTER THE LYNCHERS

Judge Hart Has Ordered a Special Term of Court.

THE GOVERNOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT

He Suggested That Immediate Steps Should Be Taken to Prosecute Lee Lawrence's Lynchers.

The Jasper county lynchers had better make preparations to leave the state or resign themselves to the fact that if they remain they will just so surely be punished.

Governor Atkinson, who is vigorous in his determination to prosecute the breakers of the law, has requested Hon. John C. Hart, Judge of the Ocmulgee circuit, to call a special term of the court for the purpose of prosecuting the lynchers of Lee Lawrence and Judge Hart has responded to the request in a letter which announces that a special term has been called.

The negro, Lee Lawrence, committed a criminal assault and was arrested. He was tried at a special term of court and sentenced to hang. While he was being taken from the courthouse he was surprised by a mob and captured from the officers. The mob then took him to the outskirts of the village, where they hung him, shot him and horribly mutilated the body. This was a direct violation of the law, after \$200 had been offered for the capture of the negro, that steps were taken at once by Governor Atkinson to bring the lynchers to justice.

The two letters that follow explain themselves.

“Executive Department, State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., January 8, 1895. John C. Hart, Judge Ocmulgee Circuit, Ocmulgee, Ga.—Dear Sir: During the fall of 1894, my predecessor in office was informed that Lee Lawrence, of Jasper county, had, on October 17, 1894, committed the offense of criminal assault and was arrested by the officers and was at large.

“The governor at once offered a reward of \$200 for his arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Jasper county. An individual was arrested in Clayton county and carried to Macon, and the reward was delivered to the sheriff of Jasper.

“With commendable promptness your predecessor in office, Judge V. J. Jenkins, called a special term of court for the purpose of trying this delinquent. He was indicted by the grand jury, put upon trial, convicted and sentenced to be hanged within twenty-one days from the date of sentence.

“While this court was in session, with the defendant in its custody, the court was attacked by a mob, in spite of the effort of the sheriff and his posse to resist them, and they were taken into the courthouse, and carried him by a short distance from the town of Monticello and lynched him. The deed was not only done in defiance of law, but the execution was in the most barbarous manner. The defendant was hanged by the neck, was cut with a knife and most barbarously mangled and then his body riddled with bullets.

“These men who so outrageously ignored the authority and dignity of the court, trampled the law under foot and committed this deliberate murder, still go unpunished. No step has been taken to punish them for contempt of the court which they insulted and so ruthlessly ignored, nor for the crime which they committed.

“These things having occurred prior to your term of office, I write to call your attention to them, and earnestly ask that you take such steps as in your judgment may be necessary to secure the enforcement of the law and bring its violators to justice. There are men who desire to see you, and if you desire to see them, you can issue a special warrant returnable to yourself, and in that way dispose of the matter for the present by a commitment trial.

“If you can arrange to call a special term of the court, I am confident that there is plenty of love of law and order in Jasper county to indict these men, bring them to trial and convict the guilty. I cannot doubt that the people of Jasper county are anxious to enforce the law against these wrongdoers, and show an interest in civilization, such conduct is condemned and held to be criminal. The sentence of the court, the honor of the state, demands that the men charged with complicity in this murder be put upon trial and brought to justice.

“As to which course is best, I leave for you to decide, and am perfectly willing for the matter to take such steps as in your judgment may be necessary to secure the enforcement of the law and bring its violators to justice. There are men who desire to see you, and if you desire to see them, you can issue a special warrant returnable to yourself, and in that way dispose of the matter for the present by a commitment trial.

“I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.”

“Union Point, Ga., January 9, 1895.—To His Excellency, Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Your communication dated January 4th, referring to the Jasper county lynching, reached me on the 6th instant. I have today issued an order calling a special term of the superior court of Jasper county, to be held on the 21st day of January, 1895, owing to terms of court in other counties already fixed by law, it is impossible to hold the session earlier.

“Your excellency may rest assured that every facility will be offered to the power of the court to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime referred to, and I feel quite sure that the law-abiding citizens of Jasper county are equally anxious with your excellency to bring the guilty parties to justice.

“The solicitor general of the circuit will take such steps as in your judgment may be necessary to secure the enforcement of the law and bring its violators to justice. There are men who desire to see you, and if you desire to see them, you can issue a special warrant returnable to yourself, and in that way dispose of the matter for the present by a commitment trial.

“I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.”

Chief Verner, of the County Police, Named His Men Yesterday Morning.

Chief A. M. Verner, of the county police, has returned his force and is prepared to do splendid work. He retains but one of ex-Chief Conn's men.

The new men are A. Q. Turner, formerly judge of the court in Little Hill district; W. A. Bradley, formerly assistant jailer, and William H. Harrington, an ex-policeman. Officer Buck Osborn was retained.

The men are in complete harmony with the chief and there is no possibility of strife within the ranks. Chief Verner has selected a splendid lot of men.

TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Two Days Only in Which to Secure Introductory Rates.

BRITANNICA PUBLISHERS CALL “TIME”

All good things have an end; and it is distinctly a good thing when the readers of The Constitution have an opportunity to purchase that great library of home education, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, on such remarkable terms as have been offered them for the past week, but it is to be withdrawn tomorrow night.

In presenting this opportunity to its readers The Constitution did not attempt to conceal the fact that this special offer is simply a plan adopted by the Britannica publishers to get their new edition of this excellent work before the public. That this policy of the Britannica publishers is a good one from this standpoint there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who will look at the facts as they exist.

Six months ago, it is safe to say, there was not one in a thousand who knew there was a new, up-to-date edition of the Britannica on the market, and to five hundred people out of every thousand the name Encyclopaedia Britannica was itself an unintelligible combination of letters which conveyed but little more meaning than does a Masonic symbol to the mind of the uninitiated. Today look at the change. There is hardly an intelligent person in the state of Georgia to whom the name Encyclopaedia Britannica does not convey the clear-cut idea of the best there is in the field of books, and the most desirable of all aids in the securing and continuing of a complete education.

But this is not all that has been accomplished. Thousands who before either knew nothing of the helpfulness of the home educator or else were restrained from possessing it on account of the high price formerly asked for the work, are now enjoying its beneficent influence in the homes, and have themselves become living, talking advertisements of the surpassing merits of this universal library. The public has learned, too, that there is a new edition of Britannica that is thoroughly up-to-date, and that it is a book that means a sale for them. No; there is no question but that the Britannica publishers have secured a new edition of the Britannica that is thoroughly up-to-date, and that it is a book that means a sale for them. No; there is no question but that the Britannica publishers have secured a new edition of the Britannica that is thoroughly up-to-date, and that it is a book that means a sale for them.

Has The Constitution then been the victim of a scheme of the Britannica publishers, whereby they obtained the advertising of their publication at the expense of The Constitution, and with the benefit only to themselves and to those who are wise enough to make sure of the library while it may be had at these special prices?

If that were true The Constitution would not feel very badly over it, but on the other hand would have been willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to secure this special advantage for its readers. But outside of this motive there is another factor in this problem which will be appreciated by all who are acquainted with journalism. One of our greatest journalists was often heard to say: “New subscribers are cheap at any price.” Especially is this true if those new subscribers are the kind of subscribers that The Constitution needs.

Now, then, the Britannica publishers have been a blessing to thousands of its old friends and readers, and it has also been a blessing to the cause of education, which has induced many who were not subscribers to become such, that they might avail themselves of this special offer.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Central Time.

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